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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/196,347	11/19/1998	SCOTT H. BROWN	33536US1	9023
37814	7590	03/25/2004		
CHEVRON PHILLIPS CHEMICAL COMPANY 5700 GRANITE PARKWAY, SUITE 330 PLANO, TX 75024-6616			EXAMINER NGUYEN, TAM M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

1764

DATE MAILED: 03/25/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/196,347

Applicant(s)

BROWN ET AL. 

Examiner

Tam M. Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 January 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 36, 41-54, 58 and 62-67 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 36, 41-54, 58, and 62-67 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on January 15, 2003 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any

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evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 36, 42, 43, 47, 49, 50, 51-53, 58, 62, 63, 65, and 66 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998) in view of Cosyns et al.(4,409,410) or Polanek et al.(5,227,553).

Applicants are claiming several processes for the hydrogenation of unsaturated compounds. The processes involve contacting a feed with a catalyst comprising palladium, an inorganic support, silver, an alkali or alkali metal compound, and a selectivity enhancer as defined in claims 36, 52 and 58. The dependent claims contain limitations directed at a gallium selectivity enhancer and palladium/selectivity enhancer amounts.

The reference of Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998) discloses a process for the selective hydrogenation of highly unsaturated compounds such as acetylene compounds and diolefins contained in a monoolefin feed. See abstract, lines 1-2, column 1, lines 41-43 and column 6, lines 46-47. The process involves contacting a feed containing hydrogen with a catalyst. See column 3, lines 39-45. The catalyst comprises palladium, gallium and a support such as silica or alumina. See column 1, lines 56-58 and column 2, lines 1-2. The support can also comprise a spinel in the form of zinc aluminate which can be combined with other aluminates including alkali containing aluminates. See column 8, lines 3-7. Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998) discloses an example where a palladium/gallium/alumina catalyst is contacted with a feed to hydrogenate a highly saturated feed in the form of butadiene (butadiene = diolefin). See column 4, lines 1-50.

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The amount of palladium is 0.2 to 5% weight and the amount of gallium is 0.1 to 5% weight.

See column 1, lines 56-61 and 63-67.

The reference of Sarrazin et al. (5,364,998) succeeds at disclosing a process for the hydrogenation of highly unsaturated hydrocarbons which involves the use of a catalyst containing components corresponding to applicants' palladium, gallium, alkali metal component and support. In addition, the reference succeeds at disclosing palladium/gallium amounts that are within the component amounts/ratios claimed by applicants.

It is noted that the reference does not refer to gallium as a "selectivity enhancer". However, gallium is considered function as a selectivity enhancer because a gallium containing catalyst is contacted with the same unsaturated feed claimed by applicants and would therefore accomplish a similar function of "selectivity enhancing". In addition, the reference's palladium/selectivity enhancer amount is considered to meet applicants' limitation of "a sufficient amount to effect a selective hydrogenation of a highly unsaturated compound" because the disclosed process accomplishes the selective hydrogenation of a highly unsaturated compound.

It is noted that the reference of Sarrazin et al. does not specifically disclose that the palladium is present on the skin of the catalyst composition. However, palladium of Cheung et al. is deposited on the support. See col. 2, lines 14-19. Applicants define the term "skin" as a surface of the composition and the surface of the support of Cheung et al. is the surface of the composition. Therefore, the limitation that palladium is present on the skin is embraced by the reference of Cheung et al.

Several differences are noted between applicants' invention and the reference of Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998). The reference does not disclose the use of a silver component in the catalyst of Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998). However, Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998) teaches that the reference of Cosyns et al.(4,409,410) illustrates that silver is known to significantly improve the catalytic properties (selectivity and activity) of Group VIII metals in hydrogenations. See Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998), column 1, lines 30-40.

In addition, the reference of Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998) does not disclose a lead enhancer.

The reference of Cosyns et al.(4,409,410) illustrates that the selectivity of palladium is enhanced with respect to diolefin hydrogenation when silver is present. Enhanced selectivity can be observed by comparing examples 1 and 2 of the reference wherein less 1-butene is hydrogenated. See column 4, lines 1-10.

The reference of Polanek et al.(5,227,553) is cited to illustrate that cadmium (Cd), tin (Sn), lead (Pb), and silver (Ag) are known selectivity promoters for palladium supported catalysts. See column 2, lines 50-65.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made desiring to increase the diolefin selectivity of the Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998) catalyst to add a silver component to the catalyst because the references of Cosyns et al.(4,409,410) and Polanek et al.(5,227,553) illustrate that silver is known to increase the selectivity of palladium hydrogenation catalysts. Applicants have not shown anything unexpected by adding a known selectivity enhancer to the catalyst of Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made desiring greater selectivity in the Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998) process to include a lead

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component in the catalyst because the reference of Polanek et al.(5,227,553) illustrates that lead is a known selectivity enhancer.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 36, 41-44, 49-53, 58, 62, 63 and 66 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cheung et al.(5,475,173) in view of Polanek et al.(5,227,553).

The reference of Cheung et al.(5,475,173) discloses a selective hydrogenation process for a highly saturated hydrocarbon in the form of C₄-C₁₀ diolefins (e.g. dienes). See column 1, lines 46-54. The feed also contains mono-olefins such as 1-butene. See column 3, line 55. Cheung et al.(5,475,173) also teaches that the feed contains added hydrogen. See column 4, lines 20-25. The process involves contacting the hydrocarbon feed with a catalyst containing palladium, silver and an alkali metal halide in the form of an alkali metal fluoride. See column 1, lines 59-64. The palladium is present in an amount of 0.05 to 0.6 weight percent. See column 2, lines 3. Cheung et al.(5,475,173) teaches that the catalyst support is selected from alumina, silica or zinc aluminate (zinc aluminate = spinel). See column 1, lines 64-66.

It is noted that the reference of Cheung et al. does not specifically disclose that the palladium is present on the skin of the catalyst composition. However, palladium of Cheung is deposited on the support. See col. 4, lines 58-60. Applicants define the term "skin" as a surface of the composition and the surface of the support of Sarrazin is the surface of the composition. Therefore, the limitation that palladium is present on the skin is embraced by the reference of Sarrazin et al.

The reference of Cheung et al.(5,475,173) succeeds at disclosing a hydrogenation process for saturated hydrocarbons involving the use of a catalyst with components corresponding to applicants' palladium, silver, alkali metal halide and support components. The reference also succeeds at disclosing palladium amounts overlapping those claimed by applicants as well as the use of a feed containing hydrogen.

Several differences are noted between the reference of Cheung et al.(5,475,173) and applicants' claimed invention. The reference does not disclose applicants' claimed selectivity enhancers or selectivity enhancer amounts.

The reference of Polanek et al.(5,227,553) is cited to illustrate that cadmium (Cd), tin (Sn), lead (Pb), and silver (Ag) are known selectivity promoters for palladium supported catalysts. See column 2, lines 50-65.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made desiring greater selectivity to add a cadmium, tin, or lead component to the catalyst of Cheung et al.(5,475,173) because the reference of Polanek et al.(5,227,553) teaches that such components are known selectivity enhancers for palladium supported catalysts. Applicants have not shown anything unexpected by including known enhancers in the catalyst of Cheung et al.(5,475,173).

In addition, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add any amount of selectivity enhancer required to achieve a desired level of hydrogenation, including the amounts claimed by applicants, because there is no invention where the difference in proportions is not critical and is ascertained by routine experimentation

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since the determination of workable ranges is not considered to be inventive. In re Swain and Adams, 70 USPQ 412 (CCPA 1946).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 36, 41, 43, 44-46, 49-53, 58, 62-64 and 66 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cheung et al.(5,583,274) in view of Lindlar et al.(3,715,404).

The reference of Cheung et al.(5,583,274) discloses a process for the hydrogenation of alkynes (preferably acetylene) contained in feeds. See abstract, lines 1-3 and column 1, lines 3-6. The process involves contacting the feed with a catalyst which comprises silver, an alkali metal fluoride and palladium on an alumina support. See column 1, lines 63-66 and column 2, lines 1-10. Cheung et al.(5,583,274) discloses 0.01-1 wt% palladium. See column 2, lines 5-6. The reference further teaches that process conditions include the presence of hydrogen. See column 3, lines 50-54.

The reference of Cheung et al.(5,583,274) succeeds at disclosing a hydrogenation process for highly unsaturated hydrocarbons in the form of alkynes involving the use of a catalyst with components corresponding to applicants' palladium, silver and alkali metal fluoride components. The reference also succeeds at disclosing palladium amounts overlapping those claimed by applicants as well as the use of a feed containing hydrogen.

A difference is noted between the reference of Cheung et al.(5,583,274) and applicants' claimed invention. The reference does not disclose applicants' claimed selectivity enhancers or selectivity enhancer amounts.

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The reference of Lindlar et al.(3,715,404) is cited for the general teaching that it is well known in the art that lead, bismuth, cadmium, tin, cadmium, thorium and/or mercury enhance the activity of palladium catalysts which are utilized in selective hydrogenation processes. See column 1, lines 11-26.

Since Cheung et al.(5,583,274) discloses a selective hydrogenation process for alkynes contained in a feed, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the palladium containing catalyst to include lead, bismuth, tin, thorium, mercury and/or cadmium because the reference of Lindlar et al.(3,715,404) teaches that lead, bismuth, tin, thorium, mercury and/or cadmium are known selectivity enhancers for palladium hydrogenation catalysts. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to add lead, bismuth, tin, thorium, mercury and/or cadmium to the Cheung palladium catalyst because such components have the benefit of enhancing selective hydrogenation.

In addition, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add any amount of selectivity enhancer required to achieve a desired level of hydrogenation, including the amounts claimed by applicants, because there is no invention where the difference in proportions is not critical and is ascertained by routine experimentation since the determination of workable ranges is not considered to be inventive. In re Swain and Adams, 70 USPQ 412 (CCPA 1946).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 54 and 67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cheung et al.(5,475,173) in view of Polanek et al.(5,227,553) as applied to claims 36, 41-44, 49-53, 58, 62, 63 and 66 above, and further in view of Collins (4,126,645).

A difference is noted between the modified teachings of Cheung et al.(5,475,173) and applicants' claimed invention. The teachings do not suggest a palladium skin coating as claimed by applicants.

The reference of Collins (4,126,645) is cited for the teaching that palladium supported catalysts with catalyst layers not more than 150 microns (μm) accomplish selective hydrogenation at advantageous rates and display long catalyst life between regenerations. See column 1, lines 55-68 and column 2, lines 1-3.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to distribute palladium in a thickness of less than 150 μm on the modified Cheung et al.(5,475,173) catalyst because the reference of Collins (4,126,645) teaches that palladium distributed in a thickness of less than 150 μm advantageously increases the selective hydrogenation rate and increases the catalyst life between regenerations.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 48 and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cheung et al.(5,475,173) in view of Polanek et al.(5,227,553) as applied to claims 36, 41-44, 49-53, 58, 62 and 66 above, and further in view of Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998).

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A difference is noted between the modified Cheung et al.(5,475,173) catalyst and applicants' claimed invention. The modified teachings do not suggest a gallium component.

The reference of Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998) discloses a process for the selective hydrogenation of highly unsaturated compounds such as acetylene compounds and diolefins contained in a monoolefin feed. See abstract, lines 1-2, column 1, lines 41-43 and column 6, lines 46-47. The catalyst comprises palladium, gallium and a support such as silica or alumina. See column 1, lines 56-58 and column 2, lines 1-2. Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998) discloses an example where a palladium/gallium/alumina catalyst is contacted with a feed to hydrogenate a highly saturated feed in the form of butadiene (butadiene = diolefin). See column 4, lines 1-50. The amount of palladium is 0.2 to 5% weight and the amount of gallium is 0.1 to 5% weight. See column 1, lines 56-61 and 63-67. The example illustrates that a palladium catalyst containing gallium selectively hydrogenates a higher percentage of highly unsaturated compounds in the form of butadiene. See column 4, lines 41-45.

The reference of Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998) succeeds in illustrating that gallium enhances the selective hydrogenating ability of palladium.

Since the modified teachings of Cheung et al.(5,475,773) include a palladium component, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add a gallium component to the palladium catalyst because the reference of Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998) illustrates that gallium enhances the selective hydrogenating ability of palladium. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to add gallium to a palladium catalyst because such a component desirably increases the degree of selective hydrogenation.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. a terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 36, 41, 43-46, 49, 58, 64 and 66 stands provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 12, 18, 19, 20, 24, 28, 34 and 35 of copending Application No.09/459,846 in view of Lindlar et al.(3,715,404).

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

The present application and copending Application No. 09/459,846 both contain claims drawn to hydrogenating an unsaturated hydrocarbon in the presence of a catalyst containing a palladium component, a silver component, a support and an alkali metal halide component.

A difference is noted between the present claims and the claims of Application No. 09/459,846. The claims of Application No. 09/459,846 do not contain limitations directed at selectivity enhancers.

The reference of Lindlar et al.(3,715,404) is cited for the general teaching that it is well known in the art that lead, bismuth, cadmium, tin, cadmium, thorium and/or mercury enhance the activity of palladium catalysts which are utilized in selective hydrogenation processes. See column 1, lines 11-26.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the claims of 09/459,846 which define a palladium containing catalyst to include lead, bismuth, tin, thorium, mercury and/or cadmium because the reference of Lindlar et al.(3,715,404) teaches that lead, bismuth, tin, thorium, mercury and/or cadmium are known selectivity enhancers for palladium hydrogenation catalysts. One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to add lead, bismuth, tin, thorium, mercury and/or cadmium to the claimed palladium catalyst because such components have the benefit of enhancing selective hydrogenation.

Response to Remarks

The argument that the transitional phrase “consisting essentially of” has the effect of excluding additional material components from the catalyst composition is not persuasive because Cheung et al. succeeds at disclosing the use of a catalyst comprising of **palladium**, **silver** and **alkali metal fluoride** components that correspond to applicants’ **palladium**, **silver** and **alkali metal fluoride**. The catalyst of Cheung is modified by adding gallium component to

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the palladium catalyst because the reference of Sarrazin et al.(5,364,998) illustrates that gallium enhances the selective hydrogenating ability of palladium. Therefore, the modified catalyst of Cheung consists essentially of components as claimed.

The argument that the Collins patent only discloses the use of palladium deposited near the surface of the skin of an alumina support and there is no suggestion that the combination of palladium on the skin of the catalyst composition with other components such as alkali metal compound, and a selectivity enhancer, provides the beneficial effects noted by application is not persuasive because the modified catalyst of Cheung et al. consists essentially of components as claimed. The catalyst of Cheung is further modified by the teaching of Collins who discloses that palladium is deposited on the skin of the composition at the claimed thickness would advantageously increase the selective hydrogenation rate and increase the catalyst life between regenerations. Therefore, the modified catalyst of Cheung/Collins meets every limitation of the claimed catalyst.

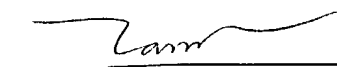
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tam M. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-1452. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on (571) 272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Tam M. Nguyen
Examiner
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TN